

# Egypt : Health Systems Profile

## Key health system indicators

### Health status

Life expectancy at birth in years	<b>total</b>	<b>70</b>
Adult mortality rate (probability of dying between 15 and 60 years) per 1000 population	<b>males</b>	<b>141</b>
	<b>females</b>	<b>85</b>
	<b>total</b>	<b>113</b>

### Communicable diseases

Tuberculosis notification rate per 100 000	<b>11</b>
Incidence rate of malaria per 1000 population	...
Estimated number of people living with HIV	<b>9500</b>

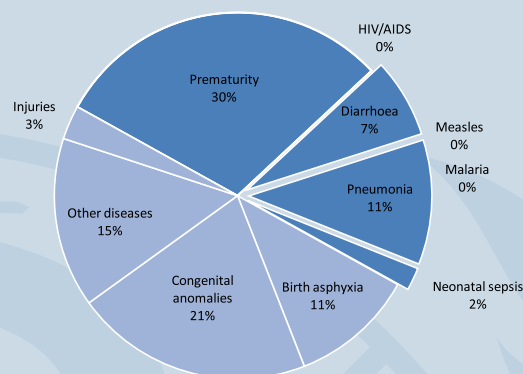
### Behavioural risk factors

<b>2008 estimated prevalence (%)</b>	<b>males</b>	<b>females</b>	<b>total</b>
Current daily tobacco smoking	<b>40</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>20</b>
Physical inactivity	...	...	...

### Metabolic risk factors

<b>2008 estimated prevalence (%)</b>	<b>males</b>	<b>females</b>	<b>total</b>
Raised blood pressure	<b>27.1 [19.1-35.8]</b>	<b>27.0 [19.9-34.6]</b>	<b>27.1 [21.8-32.8]</b>
Raised blood glucose	<b>7.0 [4.1-10.7]</b>	<b>7.4 [4.4-11.1]</b>	<b>7.2 [5.0-9.7]</b>
Overweight	<b>62.4 [53.5-69.5]</b>	<b>76.9 [74.1-79.6]</b>	<b>69.8 [65.2-73.6]</b>
Obesity	<b>22.5 [16.5-28.3]</b>	<b>46.3 [42.7-49.9]</b>	<b>34.6 [31.2-38.0]</b>
Raised cholesterol	<b>39.9 [30.3-49.3]</b>	<b>45.3 [30.5-59.9]</b>	<b>39.9 [30.3-49.3]</b>

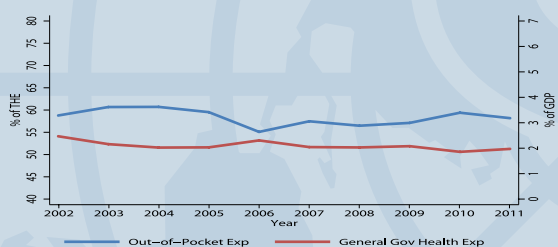
### Distribution of causes of death among children aged <5 years (%)



Communicable diseases are estimated to account for 20% of all deaths among children aged <5 years

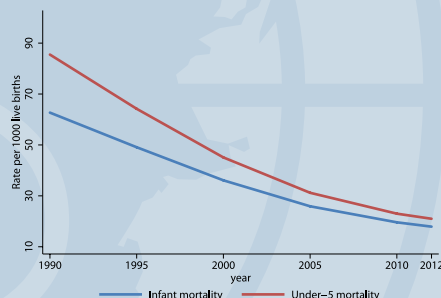
### Expenditure and mortality trends

#### Health finance



The general government expenditure on health as % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)  
The out-of-pocket expenditure as % of Total Health Expenditure (THE)

#### Infant and under 5 mortality rates per 1000 live births



### Health system: governance

Existence of a national health strategy/strategic plan and time frame	<b>Yes (2007-2012)</b>
Annual publication/dissemination of ministry of performance report	<b>Yes</b>
High level multisectoral advisory council for health available	<b>No</b>

### Health system: information

#### Functioning civil registration and vital statistics

Percentage of births registered	<b>&gt;90</b>
Percentage of causes of ICD recorded	<b>100</b>
Year most recent use of ICD in mortality classification reported	<b>2011</b>
Year most recent annual health statistics report published	<b>2009</b>

### Health system: health workforce

#### Health workforce per 10 000 population (2011)

Physicians	<b>7.7</b>
Nurses/midwives	<b>13.8</b>
Dentists	<b>1.4</b>
Pharmacists	<b>2.2</b>

#### Health professions education institutions

Medical	...
Nursing	...

#### Percentage of doctors working in rural settings

Percentage of doctors working in rural settings	...
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### Health system: service provision

#### Infrastructure

Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population	<b>0.6</b>
Hospital beds per 10 000 population	<b>5.2</b>

#### Service delivery

Access to local health services (%)	<b>100</b>
Contraceptive prevalence (%)	<b>43.5</b>
Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (%)	<b>66</b>
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)	<b>93</b>
Smear-positive tuberculosis treatment success (%)	<b>86</b>
Number of tobacco (m)POWER measures implemented at the highest level of achievement	...

### Health system: finance

National health accounts conducted (number of rounds; last reference year(s))	<b>(5 ; 2008-2009)</b>
General government expenditure on health as % of GDP (2011)	<b>2.0</b>
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total health expenditure (2011)	<b>58.2</b>
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (2011)	<b>6.9</b>

### Health system: technology

Existence and year of last update of published essential medicines list (EML)	<b>Yes(2006)</b>
Existence of a functional national regulatory authority (NRA)	<b>Yes (medicines, medical devices, and vaccines)</b>
Number of MRI/CT scanners (in public facilities) per million population	<b>Not available</b>

## Health System Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Challenges, and Priorities

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Health and Population has long experience of developing and implementing health systems reforms and engaging with development partners</li> <li>• Elaborate network whereby over 95% of population lives within 5 km radius of a given health facility.</li> <li>• Commitment to family practice programme, which has expanded to cover 50% primary care facilities</li> <li>• Experience with social health insurance programme spans five decades and claims to cover 56% of the population</li> <li>• Good capacity in training physicians and other health workforce cadres with acceptable workforce density</li> <li>• Robust local pharmaceutical industry that caters to 90% of products in the market</li> <li>• Sustained health system support has helped achieve high immunization coverage, schistosomiasis control and elimination of polio, diphtheria, pertussis and malaria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High share of out-of-pocket spending on health that has increased in recent years</li> <li>• Highly centralized administrative structures, resource management and flow of funds</li> <li>• Fragmented system of health care delivery across a large number of providers that is not designed for integrated services</li> <li>• Uneven and insensitive allocation of resources between primary, secondary and tertiary care</li> <li>• Low quality and use of public health sector services</li> <li>• Unclear policies and weak regulation of the network of private hospitals, clinics, pharmacies and laboratories</li> <li>• Lack of appropriate incentives to qualified workforce leading to demotivation and extensive dual practice</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of political commitment for progress towards universal health coverage</li> <li>• Health insurance law has been enacted, and a new insurance scheme is being put in place</li> <li>• Rising level of population expectations and demand for improved quality of health care</li> <li>• Extensive literature and reports undertaken by development partners and academic institutions are available on the health sector</li> <li>• Continued and increasing commitment of development partners to support the health sector</li> <li>• Greater potential of civil society and private sector involvement in health care delivery following the revolution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stagnation of government expenditure of health to 5% of the total government expenditure and rising share of out-of-pocket expenditure</li> <li>• Inability to sustain social health insurance schemes due to lack of funds</li> <li>• Inadequate quality and poor image of public sector facilities leading to underuse</li> <li>• Omnipresent and unregulated private health sector with limited control on quality or cost</li> <li>• Inadequate quality of training of health professionals and associated underemployment and maldistribution</li> <li>• Minimal multisectoral involvement in order to address health determinants and health problems related to noncommunicable diseases and injuries</li> <li>• Health system is unable to sustain the high level of population growth (2.8%)</li> </ul>

### Priorities

- Continued national commitment and development of a strategy and roadmap to accelerate progress towards universal health coverage
- Increase public sector allocation of resources to health and expansion of prepayment schemes in order to reduce high share of out-of-pocket spending
- Improved stewardship role of the Ministry of Health and Population with greater engagement of other related sectors and partnerships and with the profit and non-profit private health sectors
- Enhanced capacity of the Ministry of Health and Population to develop and implement regulatory regimes and accreditation programmes
- Expansion and consolidation of the family practice model to cover 100% of primary care facilities
- Upgrade emergency care services through a nationwide wireless communication network, ambulance vehicles, emergency spots and emergency departments at hospitals
- Strengthen continuing medical education, capacity and career-building, and performance-based incentive system together with improving health team work environment and living conditions
- Improve health information systems to ensure timely, accurate and updated information and encourage operational research to support decision making, planning and monitoring processes

#### Jointly developed by:

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